

## GLOSSARY

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**AIR QUALITY.** The cleanliness of air as measured by the levels of pollutants relative to standards and guideline levels established to protect human health and welfare.

**ALIQOT PARTS.** "Aliquot Parts" means one hundred sixty (160) acre, eighty (80) acre, forty (40) acre and ten (10) acre units, or other regular subdivisions of a section, which are quarter divisions of a section of land, excluding government lots and tracts, as set forth in the current manual of instructions for the survey of the public lands of the United States.

**ALLOTMENT.** An area of land where operators graze their livestock. It generally consists of public lands but may include parcels of private or state-owned lands. The number of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment.

**AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS.** Standards established on a State or federal level that define the limits of airborne concentrations of designated criteria pollutants (nitrogen oxide, sulfur oxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter with aerodynamic diameters less than 10 microns [PM<sub>10</sub>], ozone, and lead) to protect public health with a margin of safety (primary standards) and to protect public welfare, including plant and animal life, visibility, and materials (secondary standards).

**APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE (AMR).** Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives. Category A – private lands, BLM facilities and other areas with values where fire would not be desired. Category B – areas where a variety of appropriate fire suppression techniques would be applied to meet the resource objectives specified in the Resource Management Plan (RMP) and other site specific activity plans.

**AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC).** An area established through the planning process as provided in Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; or to fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and afford safety from natural hazards.

**AVOIDANCE AREAS.** Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and Section 302 permits, leases, and easements would be strongly discouraged. Authorizations made in avoidance areas would have to be compatible with the purpose for which the area was designated and not otherwise be feasible on lands outside the avoidance area.

**BASIN.** A depressed area having no surface outlet (topographic basin); a physiographic feature or subsurface structure that is capable of collecting, storing, or discharging water by reason of its shape and the characteristics of its confining material (water); a depression in the earth's surface, the lowest part often filled by a lake or pond (lake basin); a river or canal widened (drainage, river, stream basin).

**BASIN AND RANGE PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE.** A province in the southwestern United States characterized by a series of tilted fault blocks forming longitudinal ridges or mountains and broad intervening basins.

**BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT.** The gathering and evaluation of information on proposed endangered and threatened species, critical habitat and proposed critical habitat. Required when a management action

potentially conflicts with endangered or threatened species, the biological assessment is the way federal agencies enter into formal consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and describe a proposed action and the consequences to the species the action would affect.

**BIOLOGICAL OPINION.** A document prepared by USFWS stating their opinion as to whether or not a federal action will likely jeopardize the continued existence or adversely modify the habitat of a listed threatened or endangered species.

**CAMPING (PRIMITIVE).** Primitive and dispersed camping is camping that utilizes no facilities, no vehicles and occurs at least 200 yards from a designated road, route, or trail.

**CANDIDATE SPECIES.** Any species not yet officially listed but which are undergoing a status review or are proposed for listing according to *Federal Register* notices published by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce.

**CLOSED AREA OR TRAIL.** Designated areas and trails where recreational uses such as off-road vehicles or mountain bikes are permanently or temporarily prohibited.

**COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OR FILMING.** Includes still or motion photography, photo shoots, and motion pictures for profit or financial gain. Visitors using cameras or recording devices for personal use and not for financial gain are generally exempt from film permit requirements.

**COMMUNICATION SITES.** Are the parcels of land containing the communication Right-of-Ways (ROWs), not the individual ROW.

**COMMUNITY.** An assemblage of plant and animal populations in a common spatial arrangement.

**CONSERVATION FOR FUTURE USE.** This category is reserved for any unusual cultural property, which, because of scarcity, a research potential that surpasses the current state of the art, singular historic importance, cultural importance, architectural interest, or comparable reasons, is not currently available for consideration as the subject of scientific or historical study that would result in its physical alteration. A cultural property included in this category is deemed worthy of segregation from all other land or resource uses, including cultural resource uses, that would threaten the maintenance of its present condition or setting, as pertinent, and will remain in this use category until specified provisions are met in the future.

**CONSTRUCTED TRAILS.** A defined route or path, which has been prepared or improved for surface stabilization.

**COOPERATING AGENCY.** The cooperating agency assists the lead federal agency in developing an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act define a cooperating agency as an agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by the National Environmental Policy Act (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1501.6). Any federal, State, local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

**CORRIDOR.** A wide strip of land within which a proposed linear facility could be located.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES.** Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specific social and/or cultural groups.

**CUMULATIVE IMPACTS.** The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. Cumulative impacts can result from similar projects or actions, as well as from projects or actions that have similar impacts (40 CFR 1508.7).

**DESIGNATED ROADS AND TRAILS.** Specific roads and trails where some type of motorized vehicle use is allowed either seasonally or yearlong.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES.** Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS).** A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action and released for comment and review. An EIS must meet the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act, CEQ guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the 'proposed project or action.

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.** The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic groups, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from operations or the execution of federal programs and policies. Executive Order 12898 directs federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse effects of agency programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.

**EXISTING ROUTES.** The roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles, mechanized uses (mountain bikes), pedestrians (hikers), and/or equestrians (horseback riders) and are, to the best of BLM's knowledge, in existence at the time of RMP/EIS publication.

**EXCLUSION AREA.** Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and 302 permits, leases, and easements would not be authorized.

**EXPERIMENTAL USE.** This category may be applied to a cultural property judged well-suited for controlled experimental study, to be conducted by BLM or others concerned with the techniques of managing cultural properties, which would result in the property's alteration, possibly including loss of integrity and destruction of physical elements. Committing cultural properties, or the data they contain, to loss must be justified in terms of specific information that would be gained and how it would aid in the management of other cultural properties. Experimental study should aim toward understanding the kinds and rates of natural or human-caused deterioration, testing the effectiveness of protection measures, or developing new research or interpretation methods and similar kinds of practical management information. It should not be applied to cultural properties with strong research potential, traditional cultural importance, or good public use potential, if it would significantly diminish those uses.

**FACILITIES.** Anything, such as a Visitor Center trail, trailhead, or sign that is constructed, installed, or established to serve a particular purpose.

**GEOCACHING.** An outdoor sport or a high-tech version of treasure hunting. Geocachers seek out hidden treasures utilizing global positioning system coordinates posted on the Internet by those hiding the cache. Using a global positioning system unit, players trek out into recreation areas to find the hiding spot of the cache. Once found, a cache may provide the visitor with a wide variety of rewards. If the visitor takes something out of the cache, they are asked to leave something in return. Caches typically consist of a waterproof container discreetly placed within the local terrain. The container will include a logbook and any number of more or less valuable items such as toys, books, money, jewelry, trinkets, etc.

**GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS).** A computer system capable of capturing, storing, editing, analyzing, and graphically displaying data and describing places on the earth's surface.

**HABITAT.** A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.** A substance, pollutant, or contaminant that, due to its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

**IMPACT.** The resulting effect of an action whether direct, indirect, or cumulative on a specific resource that may be beneficial or detrimental (adverse).

**Direct:** Impacts caused by an action occurring at the same time and place.

**Indirect:** Impacts caused by an action and occurring later in time or farther removed in distance, but still reasonably foreseeable.

**Cumulative:** Impacts that result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.

**IMPROVEMENT.** Construction or physical alteration of the surface designed to protect resources. Improvements may be permanent or temporary depending upon resource protection needs.

**IMPLEMENTING DECISIONS.** Implementing or project-level decision determine specific management activities and are made to implement the goals and objectives identified in the RMP and must be consistent with RMP guidance; generally authorize a specific management activity to take place in a specific area under specific conditions; and may require a separate and individual environmental document and public notification and involvement process (under National Environmental Policy Act) in order for these specific activities to be authorized. For example, project-level decisions determine design, development, and designation of roads and trails; development of a visitor center; and vegetation restoration projects.

**INVASIVE SPECIES.** Organisms that were introduced into an environment where they did not evolve.

**LAND USE PLAN.** A plan that reflects an analysis of activity systems and a carefully studied estimate of future land requirements for expansion, growth control, and revitalization or renewal. The plan shows how development in the area should proceed in the future to ensure the best possible physical environment for living, the most economic and environmentally sensitive use of land, and the proper balance in use from a cost revenue point of view. The land use plan embodies a proposal as to how land

should be used in the future, recognizing local objectives and generally accepted principals of health, safety, convenience, economy, and general living amenities.

**LAND USE PLANNING DECISIONS.** Land use planning decisions allocate public lands for particular uses, in some cases; guide land use decisions and management actions for 10 years or more; establish goals and objectives, such as desired future conditions of the land; identify lands that are open, closed, or restricted for certain uses; provide the basis for future project- or activity-level analysis and decisions. Planning decisions generally describe what can be done and where, but typically do not authorize specific management activities. For example, planning decisions determine special designation (e.g., recreation management emphasis areas); and areas open, closed, or limited for motorized or nonmotorized vehicle or equipment use.

**LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE (LAC).** A framework for establishing acceptable and appropriate resource and social conditions in recreation settings; a system of management planning.

**LONG-TERM EFFECT.** The effect could occur for an extended period after implementation of the alternative. The effect could last several years or more.

**MANAGEMENT DECISION.** A decision made by BLM to manage public lands. Management decisions include both land use plan decisions and implementing decisions.

**MANAGEMENT SITUATION ANALYSIS (MSA).** A companion document to the RMP that provides the background documentation for the development of alternatives. An MSA usually consists of the physical profile, existing management situation, and capability analysis.

**MONITORING.** The periodic and systematic collection of resource data to measure progress toward achieving objectives.

**MOTOR VEHICLE.** Any vehicle which is self-propelled or any vehicle, which is propelled by electric power obtained from batteries.

**MOTORIZED VEHICLES OR USES.** Vehicles that are motorized, including but not limited to jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, and trail motorcycles or dirt bikes.

**MULTIPLE USE.** The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources related services over area large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return of the greatest unit output (Section 103, FLPMA).

**NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS).** National standards established under the Clean Air Act by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Prescribed levels of pollution in the outdoor air that may not be exceeded. There are two levels of NAAQS: primary, set at a level to

protect the public health from air pollution damage; and secondary, set at a level to protect public welfare from air pollution damage.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.** A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, State, or national significance, established by the National Historic Preservation Act and maintained by the National Park Service.

**NATURALNESS.** Refers to an area that “generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable” (Set 2[c] of the Wilderness Act of 1964).

**NEGLIGIBLE IMPACTS.** Impacts that are small in magnitude and importance and difficult or impossible to quantify relative to those occurring naturally or due to other actions.

**NON-ATTAINMENT AREA.** Any area that does not meet (or that contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant.

**NOXIOUS WEEDS.** A plant species designated by federal or State law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or non-native, new or uncommon to the United States.

**OBJECTIVE.** A description of a desired condition for a resource. Objectives can be quantified and measured and, where possible, have established time frames for achievement.

**OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV).** A general term referring to any motorized vehicle capable of operating on roads, trails, or designed areas that are not maintained. These include motorcycles, all terrain vehicles, dune buggies, and four-wheel-drive vehicles. An OHV is a vehicle not required to be state registered for street use.

**ORGANIZED GROUP.** An organized group has a formal way of coordinating and carrying out its activities, appointed or elected leadership, and may hold periodic meetings. These groups may be affiliated with schools, associations, and community organizations.

**PLANNING AREA.** The geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained.

**PLANNING CRITERIA.** The standards, rules, and other factors developed by managers and interdisciplinary teams for their use in forming judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamline and simplify the resource management planning actions.

**PUBLIC LAND.** Any land and interest in land (outside of Alaska) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM.

**PUBLIC USE.** This category may be applied to any cultural property found to be appropriate for use as an interpretive exhibit in place, or for related educational and recreational uses by members of the general public.

**RECORD OF DECISION (ROD).** A document signed by a responsible official recording a decision that was preceded by the preparation of an environmental impact statement.

**RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS).** A land delineation system commonly used by federal land management agencies to address the need for a range of recreational opportunities within the planning area.

**REGISTERED VEHICLES.** Registered vehicles include any motor vehicle that maintains an active tag or registration. The term “Motor Vehicle” includes automobiles, trucks, buses, campers, trailers, and motorcycles.

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP).** A land use plan that establishes land use allocations, multiple-use guidelines, and management objectives for a given planning area. The RMP planning system has been used by the BLM since about 1980.

**REVEGETATE.** To provide barren or denuded land with vegetative cover.

**RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW).** A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

**ROADS.** Vehicle routes that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

**ROCK HOUNDING.** An outdoor activity and/or a hobby in which specialists and amateurs “treasure hunt” for rocks, minerals, and crystals at various geographic areas.

**ROUTES.** A combination of roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles, mechanized uses (mountain bikes), pedestrians (hikers), and/or equestrians (horseback riders).

**SCENIC QUALITY.** The relative worth of a landscape from a visual perception point of view.

**SCENIC QUALITY RATING UNIT.** A portion of the landscape, which displays primarily homogenous visual characteristics of the basic landscape features (land and water form, vegetation, and structures.)

**SCIENTIFIC USE.** This category applies to any cultural property determined to be available for consideration as the subject of scientific or historical study at the present time, using currently available research techniques. Study includes methods that would result in the property's physical alteration or destruction. This category applies almost entirely to prehistoric and historic archaeological properties, where the method of use is generally archaeological excavation, controlled surface collection, and/or controlled recordation (data recovery). Recommendations to allocate individual properties to this use must be based on documentation of the kinds of data the property is thought to contain and the data's importance for pursuing specified research topics. Properties in this category need not be conserved in the face of a research or data recovery (mitigation) proposal that would make adequate and appropriate use of the property's research importance.

**SENSITIVE RESOURCE AREAS.** Sensitive Resource Areas are areas containing stabilized sand dunes, sensitive plant areas, raptor nesting concentration areas, prairie dog towns, two-mile buffer around

sage-grouse leks, mountain plover aggregation areas or potential habitat, big game migration corridors and crucial big game winter ranges, and areas with high-density cultural or paleontological resource sites. Field inspections by BLM will be conducted to verify presence of these resource values and potential impacts prior to considering authorization of any proposed development activity on federal surface and/or minerals.

**SENSITIVE SPECIES.** Species not yet officially listed but that are undergoing status review for listing on the USFWS official threatened and endangered list; species whose populations are small and widely dispersed or restricted to a few localities; and species whose numbers are declining so rapidly that official listing may be necessary.

**SCOPING PROCESS.** An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action or project.

**SHORT-TERM EFFECT.** The effect occurs only during or immediately after implementation of the alternative or action.

**SOCIAL TRAILS.** Visible paths created by repeated human use of routes where no formal trail has been designated or constructed.

**SOLITUDE.** The state of being alone or remote from habitations or isolation. A lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place. Factors contributing to opportunities for solitude may include size, natural screening, topographic relief, vistas, physiographic variety, and the ability of the user to find a secluded spot.

**SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA).** An area that possesses outdoor recreation resources or where recreation use causes significant user conflicts, visitor safety problems, or resource damage. SRMAs are established to direct recreation funding and personnel to lands where a commitment has been made to provide a specific recreation activity or experience and public benefit opportunities. This includes a long-term commitment to managing the physical, social, and managerial settings to sustain these activities, experiences, and benefit opportunities.

**SPECIAL RECREATION PERMIT (SRP).** Various recreational uses that could occur within the NCA require a special recreation permit (SRP). SRPs would be issued consistent with the purposes of the NCA and Wilderness to disperse visitor use, protect natural resources, provide for the health and safety of visitors, and provide a fair return for the commercial recreational use of public lands. Activities requiring an SRP include commercial use, competitive use, vending, and organized group activity and event use.

**SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES.** Plant or animal species known or suspected to be limited in distribution, rare or uncommon within a specific area, and/or vulnerable to activities which may affect their survival. Wildlife and plant species can either be federally listed, proposed for listing, or a candidate as endangered or threatened, state-listed, or BLM determined priority species.

**STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP).** A plan through which a state institutes air quality protection measures that meet federal criteria. When approved by EPA, the State is delegated federal authority for air quality regulation.

**THREATENED SPECIES.** Any species or significant population of that species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Usually includes only those species that have been recognized and listed as threatened by federal and State governments, but may include species categorized as rare, very rare, or depleted

**TRADITIONAL USE.** This category is to be applied to any cultural resource known to be perceived by a specified social and/or cultural group as important in maintaining the cultural identity, heritage, or well being of the group. Cultural properties assigned to this category are to be managed in ways that recognize the importance ascribed to them and seek to accommodate their continuing traditional use.

**TRIBE.** Any Native American or Indian group in the continuous United States that the Secretary of Interior recognizes as possessing Tribal status (listed periodically in the *Federal Register*).

**VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.** Legal interests that attach to a land or mineral estate that cannot be divested from the estate until that interest expires or is relinquished.

**VEGETATION TYPE.** A plant community with immediately distinguishable characteristics based upon and named after the apparent dominant plant species.

**VISITOR USE.** Passive or active recreational activity on public land, which may involve either consumptive or non-consumptive use of the resources. Visitor use of the wilderness resource for inspiration, stimulation, solitude, relaxation, education, pleasure, or satisfaction.

**VISUAL RESOURCES.** The visible physical features on a landscape, topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features that comprise the scenery of the area.

**VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM).** The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual resource values and to establish objectives for managing those values, and the management actions taken to achieve the visual resource management objectives.

**VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES.** VRM classes identify the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A classification is assigned to public lands based on the guidelines established for scenic quality, visual sensitivity, and visibility.

**WILDERNESS AREA.** An area designated by Congress as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as a place “where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.” Designation is aimed at ensuring that these lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. Wilderness areas, which are opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; such areas may also contain ecological, geological, or other features that have scientific, scenic, or historical value.

**WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS.** Identified by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964, namely, size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features. The definition contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891)

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA).** An area designated by federal agency as having wilderness characteristics, thus making it worthy of consideration by Congress for wilderness designation. While Congress considers whether to designate a WSA as permanent wilderness, the federal agency managing the WSA does so in a manner as to prevent impairment of the area’s suitability for wilderness designation.

**WILDFIRE.** An unwanted wildland fire, regardless of ignition source, which is unplanned, has escaped control, or does not meet management objectives and therefore requires a suppression response.